



# The Port Health Services City & County of Bristol

R C WOFINDEN, MD, BS, DPH, DPA



REPORT FOR  
**1963**



# Port Health Services

## MEDICAL INSPECTION AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

R. C. Wofinden, M.D., D.P.H.  
Port Medical Officer

(G. N. FEBRY, M.B., D.P.H., Senior Medical Officer, Port)

1963



## HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor W. H. England (Chairman)  
Councillor Mrs. H. Bloom (Vice-Chairman)  
Alderman Mrs. A. M. Chamberlain  
Alderman G. P. C. Ford  
Alderman Mrs. A. E. Nutt  
Councillor A. B. Abrams  
Councillor A. W. Barwood  
Councillor W. E. Blackmore  
Councillor W. W. Clothier  
Councillor S. T. Gamlin  
Councillor M. R. Hulin  
Councillor Mrs. P. M. Jacob  
Councillor Miss I. M. Lobb  
Councillor H. F. G. Skeates  
Councillor Miss J. Stephen  
Councillor H. Trapnell

## PORT HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman G. P. C. Ford  
Councillor A. W. Barwood  
Councillor W. E. Blackmore  
Councillor Mrs. H. Bloom  
Councillor W. H. England  
Councillor Miss I. M. Lobb  
Councillor H. F. G. Skeates

**TABLE A**

<i>Name of Officer</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment to : Department Present Post</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Any other Appointment held</i>
Wofinden, Dr. R. C.	Port Medical Officer of Health	29.9.47	M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.P.A.	Medical Officer of Health
Skone, Dr. J. F.	Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health	1.10.59	M.D., B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H., D.I.H.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health
Febry, Dr. G. N.	Senior Medical Officer (Port)	20.1.58	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	—
Tomlinson, Dr. P.	Assistant Medical Officer (Port)	20.11.57	M.D., D.P.H.	—
Redstone, F. J.	Chief Port Health Inspector	1.9.40 (Deceased 15.10.63)	F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.	Chief Public Health Inspector
Creech, G. J.	Chief Port Health Inspector	1.1.35	M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.	Chief Public Health Inspector
Davies, E. I.	Divisional Inspector (Port)	13.5.37	Certs. of R.S.H., P.H.I.E.J.B., R.S.H. Meat and Other Foods; Testamur Welsh School of Medicine in Public Health and Hygiene; Master Mariner (Foreign-Going).	—
Howells, E. M.	Public Health Inspector (Port)	12.12.62	Certs. of R.S.H., P.H.I.E.J.B., R.S.H., Meat and Other Foods	—
Merrick, R. J.	Public Health Inspector (Port)	3.9.62 (Terminated appointment 17.11.63)	Certs. of R.S.H., P.H.I.E.J.B., R.S.H., Meat & Other Foods; R.S.H. Smoke	—
Fowler, C. H.	Public Health Inspector (Port)	1.9.57	Cert. of R.S.H., P.H.I.E.J.B.	—
Lack, W. H. G.	District Public Health Inspector	23.7.62	Cert. of R.S.H., P.H.I.E.J.B., R.S.H. Cert. in Tropical Hygiene.	—
Bowen, W. T.	Assistant to Port Health Inspector	27.1.36	Master Mariner (Foreign-Going).	—
Baston, C. W.	Assistant to Port Health Inspector	13.2.38		
Robinson, C. W.	Senior Group Clerk (Port)	30.9.40 (Terminated appointment 30.9.63)	Inter D.M.A.	—
Clevely, R. E.	Senior Group Clerk (Port)	20.3.44	L.G.E.B. Clerical Examination	—

Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health: Central Health Clinic, Tower Hill, Bristol, 2. Tel. No.: Bristol 26602.

## Preface

It is many years since the Annual Report on the Port Health Service was published as a separate document rather than being incorporated in the Annual Report on the Health of Bristol. The reasons for doing so this year are (a) the Port Health Report follows a "prescribed" form and can be compiled quickly after the end of the year; (b) its earlier publication will help to minimise printing difficulties; and (c) ease of reading with a greater chance of its being read.

The work of the Port Health Service is important, interesting and not very well known. Broadly, it sets out to prevent the importation of infectious diseases from other countries with a minimum of interference in trade and man movement and, secondly, to prevent the importation and distribution of food which would endanger health.

Smallpox is the disease we are most concerned to keep out of the country. It is no longer endemic in the United Kingdom, yet it is possible for a person to become infected in, for example, West Africa and for his ship to arrive in the sea port while he is still in the incubation period of the disease. Careful enquiry about the origin and movement of ships "from foreign," the health and vaccination history of the crew and passengers and their medical inspection, whenever warranted, constitute the first line of defence against the importation of this disease. The Public Health (Ships) (Amendment) Regulations 1963, which came into force on 1st August, 1963, strengthen the arm of the port medical officer by requiring travellers, not only from locally infected areas but also from Africa, Asia and the Americas (except U.S.A. and Canada) to produce on request a valid certificate of smallpox vaccination. There are similar regulations applying to the Airport.

Medical inspection of crews and passengers brings to light a variety of infectious conditions, as shown in Section IX, Table D. The provision of clinic facilities at the Avonmouth Dock for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases is another valuable means of keeping the City freer from infection. This work is referred to in Section VIII of the report.

The health control of imported food is dealt with in Section XVII. It is pleasing to record that the problem of producing desiccated coconut free from contamination with food poisoning organisms has now almost been overcome.

For the first time for some years there has been a full complement of Port Health staff for the greater part of the year. This has made it possible to carry out detailed surveys of all factories, workplaces and canteens at the City, Portishead and Avonmouth Docks.

I am indebted to Dr. G. N. Febry, the Senior Port Medical Officer, Mr. E. I. Davies, Divisional Health Inspector (Port) and their assistants on whom fall all the day-to-day work of the service. The ready co-operation of officers of the Port Authority, H.M. Customs and Immigration is also greatly appreciated.

The report is prepared on the lines indicated in Form Port 20 issued by the Ministry of Health to Port Health Authorities.

R. C. WOFINDEN,  
Port Medical Officer of Health.



## SECTION I

### INTRODUCTION

#### PORT TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Trading returns for the year show that 1,779 vessels arrived direct from foreign and 5,383 from coastwise ports. This total of 7,162 is slightly less than the previous year. Foreign and coastwise cargo imports and exports at 7,763,530 tons, were 400,000 tons below the 1962 figure on account of the marked reduction in the tonnage of bulk grains and animal feeding stuff cargoes discharged during the year.

Further development has again been much in evidence, the programme of providing better facilities for the rapid discharge and storage of bulk and general cargoes being one of the main features of the Port Authority's activity at Avonmouth Dock.

Substantial progress has been made in the construction of a new 30,000 tons grain silo which should be nearing completion in 1964.

The rebuilding of the oil berth is almost completed and the common user import oil pipeline system permitting bulk oil for the various companies to be discharged at any berth in the oil basin is now in use. The Port Authority has also installed new ship-to-shore pipeline connection units which do away with the existing cumbersome hose connections and have the two-fold advantage of requiring minimal attention and eliminating frictional fire hazard.

Increasing trade has attracted private warehousing companies to the Port area. One large new warehouse completed during the year close to the dock has been taken over by a firm with special facilities for dealing with large consignments of tea. It was noticeable that imports of this commodity increased considerably during the latter half of the year. Another warehouse built on the Port Authority's Chittening Estate was completed and occupied in July by a firm specialising in the storage and handling of imported cargoes. A further warehouse is already under construction on the estate to cope with the increasing demands for storage space.

The railway sidings at the southern boundary of Avonmouth Dock were relaid during the year and new approach roads made.

The new office block, canteen and kitchen for Messrs. R. Silcock and Sons is almost completed.

This continuing progress and expansion, together with the construction of a dock system at Portbury and the possible merger with Newport, are undoubtedly major issues which face the Port and the National Ports Council in the coming year.

#### PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The Public Health (Ships) Regulations and Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations were enforced throughout the year. All vessels arriving direct from foreign ports together with those reporting sickness on board were boarded immediately on arrival and inspection of passengers and crew carried out when necessary.

Medical examinations pursuant to the provisions of the Aliens Order and the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, are noted in Section XV of this report.

There have been no staffing problems during the year but the resignation of one inspector in November leaves a vacancy yet to be filled.

## SECTION II

### AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

Comparative figures for foreign and coastwise arrivals, together with import and export tonnages during the last five years are shown in the following table.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Vessels normally trading</i>		<i>Tonnage of Foreign</i>	
	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Coastwise</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>
1963	1,779	5,383	4,066,942	183,884
1962	1,741	5,462	4,245,717	165,149
1961	1,705	6,285	3,738,052	134,373
1960	1,748	6,404	4,007,292	164,319
1959	1,703	6,743	3,856,903	155,290

## SECTION III

### CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

The character of shipping and trade is shown in Tables B and C below:

**TABLE B**  
**AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT**  
**DURING THE YEAR**

<i>Ships from</i>	<i>Number*</i>	<i>Tonnage*</i>	<i>Number inspected by the Medical Officer of Health</i>	<i>by the Public Health Inspector</i>	<i>No. of Ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board.†</i>
Foreign Ports ...	1,779	4,645,386	398	1,821	37
Coastwise ...	5,383	1,809,323	—	846	—
Total ... ..	7,162	6,454,709	398	2,667	37

\* Figures supplied by courtesy of the Port of Bristol Authority. (Discrepancy between number of vessels shown as arriving and number inspected in foreign section arises from differing classification of "Foreign" and "Coastwise" vessels as applied by the Port of Bristol Authority and the Bristol Port Health Authority).

† Excluding vessels having venereal disease on board.

**TABLE C (a)**  
**PASSENGER TRAFFIC**

		<i>Seaport</i>	<i>Airport</i>
Inwards	British	1,156	3,509
	Alien	384	683
Outwards	British	493	4,413
	Alien	222	1,193

PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrive:  
Vessels arrive in the Port of Bristol from all parts of the world.

**TABLE C(b)**  
**CARGO TRAFFIC**  
**PRINCIPAL FOREIGN IMPORTS & EXPORTS**

							<i>Calendar Years</i>	
							1963	1962
<b>IMPORTS</b>							<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Cereal Products	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,646	21,090
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,117	14,223
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,442	22,521
Feeding Stuffs for Livestock	...	...	...	...	...	...	479,644	551,056
Fertilizers	...	...	...	...	...	...	344,926	289,529
Fruit: Bananas	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,244	31,829
Canned	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,195	29,396
Dried	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,424	6,635
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,752	17,932
Grain: Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,334	31,360
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	423,895	657,973
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	362,413	377,340
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,450	221,059
Metals: Aluminium	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,021	52,399
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,993	14,145
Iron and Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,584	15,076
Zinc Spelter	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,232	30,203
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,122	8,750
Molasses	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,147	127,520
Oilseeds and Oilnuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,914	57,497
Ores	...	...	...	...	...	...	166,495	125,010
Paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,403	50,885
Petroleum: Spirit	...	...	...	...	...	...	350,830	307,420
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	744,951	695,406
Provisions: Frozen Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,200	19,146
Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,645	36,347
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	704	3,758
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,786	15,413
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	148,085	129,975
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,161	24,090
Wines and Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,016	12,077
Woodpulp	...	...	...	...	...	...	144,793	134,483
Other Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	142,378	114,174
							<u>4,066,942</u>	<u>4,245,717</u>
<b>EXPORTS</b>								
Carbon Black	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,434	16,542
Chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,468	2,137
Clay	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,613	4,542
Cocoa Waste	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,400	3,088
Coke	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,563	39,339
Government Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,858	2,724
Metals: Iron and Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,234	30,679
Non-Ferrous	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,679	18,300
Motor Vehicles and Parts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,548	16,669
Ores	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,721	3,161
Petroleum	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,053	2
Strontia	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,933	3,379
Wines and Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,287	4,816
Other Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,093	19,771
							<u>183,884</u>	<u>165,149</u>

## SECTION IV

### INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

*Number of craft entering during the year:* } *See Note.*  
*Tonnage of craft entering during the year:* }

Places served by the traffic:

Banbury	Newport
Barry	Sharpness
Bridgwater	Stourport
Cardiff	Swansea
Frampton	Upton
Gloucester	Worcester
Lydney	

NOTE:—The number of craft and tonnage is included in the Coastwise Traffic, Table B.

## SECTION V

### WATER SUPPLY

1. Source of supply for (a) the district, and (b) shipping.  
No changes have occurred during the year.
2. Reports of Water Sampling.

#### (a) SHIPS

A total of 18 fresh water samples (16 routine and 2 on complaint) were obtained from ships during the year.

The complaint was from the m.v. "Innesmoor" where the ratings alleged that the drinking water supplied to their quarters had an unpleasant oily taste. Enquiries showed that fresh "drinking" water stored in domestic tanks and fresh "washing" water stored in the double bottom tanks were available in the quarters. Samples of both these supplies were taken. Analytical reports showed that the drinking water was satisfactory, but the washing water was found to have a distinct oily taste and a very high bacterial plate count which rendered it unfit for drinking. Inspection of the washing water outlets revealed that the notices over the taps declaring the water unfit for drinking had been over-painted. This is not an uncommon occurrence and (as in this instance) requests to fix clear, legible notices over the taps receive prompt attention.

Of the remaining 16 routine samples taken, 6 had an undesirably high plate count. Cleansing of the tanks was carried out in 4 of the ships before they sailed. The remaining 2 vessels had replenished their supply of water and had left the Port before the laboratory results were obtained. Forward notices were sent in each instance.

#### (b) SHORE. MAINS SUPPLY.

Quayside hydrants were inspected regularly throughout the year and the Port Authority notified whenever the chambers were not draining effectively or any other defects were found.



92 samples were taken at the City, Portishead and Avonmouth Docks. 31 were from branch mains supplying various premises and the remaining 61 were drawn from the nozzle end of the hose as ships were being provided with drinking water.

The majority of the samples were for bacterial analysis and 5 were reported as having above normal bacterial plate counts. Repeat samples taken from the same hydrants were found to be satisfactory.

## SECTION VI

### **THE PUBLIC HEALTH (AIRCRAFT) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1963.**

#### **THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1963.**

The above Regulations became operative on August 1st and clarify the position regarding International Certificates of Smallpox Vaccination. Whereas it had been customary to require travellers from smallpox infected areas to produce a valid Certificate on arrival, the new Regulations add strength to the arm of the Port Medical Officer by stating quite clearly that all travellers arriving not only from locally infected areas, but from Africa, Asia and the Americas (excluding the U.S.A. and Canada), may be requested to produce on arrival a valid International Certificate of Smallpox Vaccination.

As from August 1st vaccination documents of all travellers arriving from the above areas have been examined at both the sea and airport and smallpox vaccination carried out when necessary. In no instance has there been any difficulty arising from these Regulations.

## SECTION VII

### **SMALLPOX**

1. Cases and suspected cases of smallpox occurring within the district are sent to the smallpox wing at Ham Green Hospital, Pill, near Bristol.
2. Ambulance facilities are provided by the Ambulance Service of the Bristol Corporation, which is administered by the Medical Officer of Health. The vaccinal state of the ambulance crews is satisfactory and subject to continuous review.
3. One consultant is available in the event of smallpox. He is Dr. J. Macrae, of Ham Green Hospital, Pill, near Bristol.
4. Facilities for the laboratory diagnosis of smallpox are available in conjunction with the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The vaccinal state of all Officers of the Port Health Authority was reviewed during the year.

Smallpox vaccination was also offered to all Channel and Dock Pilots and Officers of H.M. Customs and Immigration.

## SECTION VIII

### **VENEREAL DISEASE**

During 1963, 451 cases attended the Avonmouth Dock Clinic for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease. This Clinic continues to provide a very valuable service for seafarers and is available to them throughout the week including Sunday mornings and public holidays.

Eight cases of syphilis were seen, all which had been acquired outside the United Kingdom. Of the 58 cases of gonorrhoea seen, 49 were acquired outside the United Kingdom, 5 elsewhere in Great Britain, 2 locally and 2 the source of which were unknown. Further details relating to seamen attending the Avonmouth Clinic during the past five years are given in the following table:—

<i>Condition</i>			<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>
1.	Syphilis	Primary ...	6	13	—	10	8
2.	„	Secondary ...	1	1	2	1	—
3.	„	Latent ...	9	5	3	13	7
4.	„	Congenital ...	—	1	—	—	—
	Gonorrhoea	... ..	117	146	121	89	58
	Chancroid	... ..	11	18	15	7	17
	Lymphogranuloma	... ..	11	14	4	5	5
	Non V.D.	... ..	271	257	267	316	337
	Transferred from other Clinics		32	23	17	31	19
Total ...			458	478	429	472	451

The arrangement whereby the Port Medical Officers, who are often the first to ascertain venereal conditions, act in an additional capacity as medical officers to this Clinic is most satisfactory.

Many cases are referred to the Clinic by the Shipping Federation Medical Officers for further investigation and treatment and I am indebted to them for their willing co-operation throughout the year.

Forty-nine seamen from the City Dock attended the main Bristol centre during 1963.

## SECTION IX

### CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

#### CHICKEN POX

On two occasions during the year cases of chicken pox were found on vessels arriving direct from the W. African coast.

##### (i) m.v. “*Perang*”

This vessel arrived at Avonmouth on November 16th. The patient, an African seaman, had reported sick three days previously, which was eight days after leaving Freetown.

On examination vesicles were present over practically the whole body including the face, arms, forearms, hands, legs and feet. The temperature was 102.4 F.

##### (ii) s.s. “*Volta River*”

This vessel arrived at Avonmouth on December 27th. The patient, an African seaman, had reported sick the previous day, i.e., 14 days after leaving Takoradi. Examination revealed vesicles on the chest, abdomen and face. The temperature was normal.

Both seamen were seen by the Smallpox Consultant and the diagnosis of chicken pox confirmed. Both cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Daily visits were made to each vessel whilst in port and no further cases were found. Forward notices were sent to the next port of call and two further cases of chicken pox were later reported on the s.s. “*Volta River*”.

These cases clearly emphasised two important facts—firstly the diagnostic difficulties associated with chicken pox in an African seaman, and secondly that vessels can arrive at this Port direct from infected ports on the West African coast well within the incubation period of smallpox.

The routine followed when smallpox is suspected on a ship was carried out in both these instances until the diagnosis of chicken pox had been confirmed.

**TABLE D**  
CATEGORY AND NUMBER OF CASES DURING THE YEAR

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Cases landed from ships from foreign ports</i>		<i>Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival</i>		<i>Cases landed from other ships</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Number of ships concerned</i>
	<i>Pass.</i>	<i>Crew</i>	<i>Pass.</i>	<i>Crew</i>	<i>Pass.</i>	<i>Crew</i>		
Chicken Pox ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Dysentery ...	1	5	—	—	—	—	6	6
Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Herpes Zoster ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	2
Influenza ...	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	7
Malaria ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Measles ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pyrexia of unknown origin ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	4	4
Scabies ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Tonsilitis ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Tuberculosis (pulmonary) ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>

## SECTION X

### OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

Four cases of malaria were reported on four ships arriving at the Port during the year. Three were admitted to Ham Green Hospital and one was treated on board by the Shipping Federation Medical Officer.

## SECTION XI

### MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

1. All vessels from infected or suspected ports are required to attach efficient rat guards to the mooring ropes.
2. Suitable lengths of tarred hessian are wrapped around moorings outside the leads, when the standard types of rat guards are not available.
3. No such vessels entered the Port during the year.

## SECTION XII

### MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

#### 1. Procedure for inspection of ships for rats

The well established routine ship inspection for rodents was maintained throughout the year, particular attention being paid to provender cargoes arriving from certain countries. It was apparent that an increasing number of ships of various nationalities were adopting the method of installing permanent bait boxes in cargo holds, peaks and storerooms. This most efficient method of rodent control is clearly easier and less costly than fumigation with hydrogen cyanide gas and is undoubtedly the main reason why ships are either completely or almost free from rodents.

Of the 1,420 craft, including foreign going and coastwise vessels, barges and floating grain elevators, which were inspected, only 44 (43 foreign going vessels and 1 floating grain elevator) showed signs of rodent activity. Eight foreign going vessels were infested in a moderate to pronounced degree and forward notices were sent to the Medical Officers of the terminal discharging ports. Replies in respect of six of these vessels showed that a total of 91 rats had been destroyed after repressive measures had been carried out.

The table below gives particulars of rats caught and the number of ships involved during the 5 year period 1959—1963.

**Summary of Rodent Activity found in Foreign-Going Ships and the number of Rats caught during the five-year period 1959-63**

<i>Year Rats per Ship</i>	<i>1963</i>		<i>1962</i>		<i>1961</i>		<i>1960</i>		<i>1959</i>	
	<i>Total Rats</i>	<i>No. Ships</i>	<i>Total Rats</i>	<i>No. Ships</i>	<i>Total Rats</i>	<i>No. Ships</i>	<i>Total Rats</i>	<i>No. Ships</i>	<i>Total Rats</i>	<i>No. Ships</i>
1—5	33	14	45	15	29	12	7	3	12	7
6—10	44	6	10	1	46	6	28	4	34	4
11—15	25	2	48	4	23	2	13	1	12	1
16—20	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	2	17	1
21—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	1
26—30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31—35	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	1	33	1
36 & over	—	—	53	1	—	—	442	3	—	—
Totals	102	22	156	21	98	20	556	14	130	15

#### 2. Arrangements for the Bacteriological and Pathological Examination of Rodents, with special deference to Rodent Plague, including the number of Rodents sent for Examination during the year.

As a routine measure a proportion of all rats caught in ships is sent to the University of Bristol Laboratories, Canynge Hall, Clifton, for evidence of *Pasteurella pestis*. 69 of the 102 rats caught were examined for this purpose and all were reported to be free from the plague bacillus. These are referred to in Table E.

#### 3. Arrangements in the District for Deratting Ships, the methods used, and, if done by a Commercial Contractor, the name of the Contractor.

Deratting of ships is carried out by commercial contractors who use hydrogen cyanide gas or sodium fluoroacetate poison for the purpose.



4. Rat-proofing of Ships.

The measures required to eliminate rodent harbourage are now a recognised feature of modern ship construction. Problems of rat proofing are therefore almost completely confined to older vessels except where there has been failure to close bulkhead apertures (particularly provision storeroom bulkheads) after the installation of new pipelines or other repairs.

During the year it was necessary to request proofing of storerooms in 3 foreign owned and 2 British ships. In each case the work was carried out promptly and to our satisfaction.

5. Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from Foreign Ports.

There were no Deratting Certificates issued to ships during the year. Deratting Exemption Certificates were granted to 159 ships.

SECTION XIII

HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES

Inspection of crew accommodation in vessels trading foreign and coastwise showed that the general standards of cleanliness and the maintenance of repairs were satisfactory. No unusual conditions calling for special comment were encountered.

Items requiring attention and not dealt with locally were referred to the Health Authorities of the ports to which the vessels were proceeding. In each case confirmation was received that the defects had been remedied.

The following tables give details of the nuisances and defects which received attention during the year:—

TABLE E  
RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Category	Number
Black rats ... ..	101
Brown rats ... ..	—
Species not known ... ..	1
Sent for examination ... ..	69
Infected with plague ... ..	—
Mice ... ..	5

TABLE F  
DERATting CERTIFICATES AND DERATting EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES  
ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

No. of Deratting Certificates issued				Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued	Total Certificates Issued
After fumigation with HCN	After trapping	After poisoning	Total		
Other fumigant					
—	—	—	Nil	159	159

**TABLE G**  
**INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES**

<i>Nature of defects and inspections</i>	<i>No. of inspections carried out</i>	<i>Notices served</i>			<i>No. of defects found</i>	<i>Results of serving notices</i>	
		<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Forward (PHAs/M.O.T.)</i>		<i>No. of defects Remedied</i>	<i>Not Remedied</i>
Original Construction ...	2,856	—	17	20	—	—	—
Structural wear and tear ...					56	38	18
Dirt, vermin, etc. ...					124	93	31
	2,856	—	17	20	180	131	49

**HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES**  
**Vessels Trading Coastwise & Foreign**

	<i>s.s.</i>	<i>m.v.</i>	<i>s.s.</i>	<i>m.v.</i>	<i>Totals</i>
No. of revisits to vessels in dock by Inspectors ...	232	1,140	177	1,307	2,856
No. of vessels reported defective ...	19	47	10	28	104
No. of vessels — defects remedied ...	18	32	5	23	78

<i>DEFECTS</i>		<i>No. of Ships Inspected</i>	<i>Original Construction</i>		<i>Wear and Tear</i>		<i>Dirt and Vermin</i>	
<i>Nationality</i>			<i>No. of Ships</i>	<i>No. of Defects</i>	<i>No. of Ships</i>	<i>No. of Defects</i>	<i>No. of Ships</i>	<i>No. of Defects</i>
BRITISH								
s.s.	...	138	—	—	2	19	17	24
m.v.	...	1,334	—	—	14	32	35	45
FOREIGN								
s.s.	...	136	—	—	2	3	10	21
m.v.	...	1,059	—	—	2	2	29	34
TOTALS	...	2,667	—	—	20	56	91	124

<i>DEFECTS</i>		<i>No. Defects</i>		<i>No. Defects reported by For'd Notices etc. to:</i>			<i>No. Ships</i>	
<i>Nature</i>		<i>Found</i>	<i>Rem'd</i>	<i>Not Rem'd</i>	<i>Other P.H.A's</i>	<i>M.O.T. Surv'r</i>	<i>Owner Master</i>	<i>British Foreign</i>
Original Construction ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wear and Tear ...	...	56	38	18	12	—	18	16 4
Dirt Vermin and Other Causes ...	...	124	93	31	12	—	19	52 39
TOTALS	...	180	131	49	24	—	37	68 43

### SUMMARY OF WEAR AND TEAR DEFECTS

<i>Nature of Defect</i>							<i>No. found</i>	<i>No. remedied</i>	<i>No. NOT remedied</i>
Broken	W.C. Pans	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	1
„	Deck (floor sheathing)	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
„	Broken side scuttles (glass & rubbers)	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	4
Defective	artificial lights	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
„	bath/shower fittings	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
„	calorifiers	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
„	doors	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
„	galley fittings	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2
„	„ stove burners	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	—
„	heaters	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—
„	messroom fittings	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1
„	washbasins	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	—
„	washbasin waste pipe traps	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1
„	refrigerator chamber doors	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
„	fresh water pipeline	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Absence of notices over fresh water taps	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
Totals ...							56	38	18

### SUMMARY OF OTHER NUISANCES

<i>Nature of Nuisance</i>							<i>No. found</i>	<i>No. remedied</i>	<i>No. NOT remedied</i>
Accumulations of refuse on deck	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	—
Blocked floor drainage scuppers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	—
„ soil pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	—
Cockroach infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	14	20
Dirty accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	19	4
„ galleys	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	—
„ galley fittings	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	—
„ provision storerooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
„ refrigerator handling rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	—
Neglected paintwork (crew quarters)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	—
„ „ (galleys)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Insect infested storerooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3
Quayside fouling	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	—
Other vermin (rats and mice infestations)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	4
Totals ...							124	93	31

# ALIENS ORDER, 1953

## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ALIENS during the year ended 31st December, 1963

Avonmouth, Bristol and Portishead—Seaport  
Bristol (Lulsgate)—Airport

				<i>Seaport</i>	<i>Airport</i>
1.	Number of arriving ships/aircraft carrying aliens	...	...	166	119
2.	Total number of arriving aliens (excluding crews)	...	...	384	683
3.	Total number of aliens medically examined	...	...	1	—
4.	Reports and certificates for aliens medically examined :—				

<i>Nature of report or certificate</i>	<i>Total number of reports and certificates issued</i>		<i>Aliens NOT PERMITTED to land</i>	
	<i>Seaport</i>	<i>Airport</i>	<i>Seaport</i>	<i>Airport</i>
A. Unsound mind or mentally defective	1	—	1	—
B(1). Undesirable for medical reasons ...	—	—	—	—
B(2). Inability to support ... Likely to require medical treatment	—	—	—	—
C. Conditionally landed for further medical examination ...	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	1	—	1	—

# MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

S E A P O R T				A I R P O R T			
TOTAL	No. Inspected by Medical Inspector	No. Subjected to detailed examination by the Medical Inspector	No. of Certificates issued	TOTAL	No. Inspected by Medical Inspector	No. Subjected to detailed examination by the Medical Inspector	No. of Certificates issued
(a) Total number of Aliens landing at the Port ... ..	380	96	—	681	—	—	—
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by the Immigration Officer ...	4	—	1	2	—	—	—
(c) Total Aliens arriving at the Port ...	384	—	—	683	—	—	—
Total number of vessels/aircraft carrying alien passengers ... ..	... INWARDS	166	119	OUTWARDS	90	287	
Number of vessels/aircraft dealt with by the Medical Inspector ... ..		166	119				

# COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT, 1962

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1963

Avonmouth, Bristol and Portishead — Seaport

Bristol (Lulsgate) — Airport

		<i>Seaport</i>	<i>Airport</i>
1.	Total number of arriving Commonwealth citizens subject to control under the Act ... ..	260	13
2.	Total number of Commonwealth citizens medically examined ... ..	12	—
3.	Reports and Certificates for Commonwealth citizens medically examined:—		

<i>Nature of reports or certificate</i>		<i>Number of reports or certificates issued</i>		<i>Number of Commonwealth citizens refused entry</i>	
		<i>Seaport</i>	<i>Airport</i>	<i>Seaport</i>	<i>Airport</i>
A.	Suffering from mental disorder ...	—	—	—	—
B(1).	Undesirable for medical reasons ...	—	—	—	—
B(2).	Likely to require major medical treatment ... ..	1	—	—	—
	Totals ...	1	—	—	—

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS**  
**Annual Return of the Medical Inspector — 1963**

	SEAPORT				AIRPORT			
	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>No. inspected by Medical Inspector</i>	<i>No. detailed to examination by Medical Inspector</i>	<i>No. of Certificates issued</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>No. inspected by Medical Inspector</i>	<i>No. detailed to examination by Medical Inspector</i>	<i>No. of Certificates issued</i>
(a) Total number of Commonwealth Immigrants landing at the Port	260	—	12	1	13	—	—	—
(b) Commonwealth Immigrants refused permission to land by Immigration Officer ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Total Commonwealth Immigrants arriving at the Port ... ..	260	—	—	—	13	—	—	—



## SECTION XIV

### **PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS 1934 AND 1948**

There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Bristol Port Health Authority. The supply of shell-fish marketed in Bristol is obtained from other sources.

## SECTION XV

### **MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS AND MEDICAL INSPECTION OF COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS**

#### **1. List of Medical Inspectors holding Warrants of Appointment.**

Dr. R. C. Wolfenden, Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. J. F. Skone, Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. G. N. Febry, Senior Medical Officer (Port).

Dr. P. Tomlinson, Assistant Medical Officer.

Dr. A. M. Fraser, Assistant Medical Officer.

Dr. J. E. Kaye, Assistant Medical Officer.

#### **2. Other Staff.**

Nil.

#### **3. Organisation of Work.**

The medical examination of aliens and Commonwealth immigrants is normally carried out at the time when a ship or an aircraft is visited for health control purposes. In all other cases the Medical Inspector is summoned to the airport or seaport at the request of the Immigration Officer who meets the arriving alien or Commonwealth immigrant. For this purpose a rota of Medical Inspectors is available.

#### **4. Accommodation for Medical Inspection and Examination.**

When convenient, inspection and/or examination is carried out on board ship, by arrangement with the Master. If this is not possible, or if a detailed examination is required, suitable accommodation is available.

## SECTION XVI

### **ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BURIAL ON SHORE OF PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED ON BOARD SHIP FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

The Council of the City and County of Bristol is also the Port Health Authority for the district. The ambulance and mortuary facilities of the City are therefore available for the conveyance and detention prior to shore burial of persons who have died on board ship from infectious diseases.

## SECTION XVII

### **IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS**

Attention has been given to the inspection, sampling and handling prior to and during discharge, of a wide range of imported food cargoes amounting to 590,000 tons during the year.



There was an increase of 25,000 tons in imports of fresh fruit, coffee beans, tea and cocoa products during the year, whereas the tonnage of sugar and frozen meat dropped by 3,000 and 2,000 tons respectively.

#### **SAMPLING**

A total of 1,978 samples consisting of 758 dessicated coconut and 1,220 other varieties of food were chemically or bacteriologically analysed. 45 of these were found to be unsatisfactory. Reference to this is made in the following comments.

##### **(i) Canned Paw Paw Cubes.**

A consignment of 99 cartons (24 x 1 lb. cans) of South African paw paw cubes was sampled at the time of discharge. The Public Analyst reported that the fruit had a tin content of 600 parts per million. The consignment was detained and further sampling revealed excessive tin contamination—in some cases to the extent of 1600 parts per million.

Although there are no legal standards governing the tin content in canned foods, the Ministry of Food recommend that a maximum tin content of 250 parts per million should not be exceeded as a high tin content in canned foods, in addition to being contrary to good commercial practice, could be injurious to health.

This consignment was therefore considered to be unsuitable for distribution to the trade. The importers agreed to surrender the fruit for destruction and this was carried out under supervision.

##### **(ii) Canned Grape-fruit Segments.**

Initial inspection of 250 cartons (24 x 20 oz. cans) of this commodity showed an unusually large number of leaking cans. Further investigation revealed that the leakage was due to a defect in the stamp used to impress the canners' mark. This defect was confined to one spot and caused the can lid to be either pierced or corroded. All cans in the consignment were examined and 1,080 were found to be leaking or showing evidence of rust penetration. All defective cans were destroyed under supervision.

##### **(iii) Dried Apricots.**

Initial samples of South African dried apricots revealed gross contamination with debris which included dead insects, pieces of straw and dirt. Further samples of the whole consignment (50 cartons, each containing 48 x 8 oz. packets, attractively wrapped and securely sealed) revealed similar contamination.

In view of this it was considered that the whole consignment was unfit for human food and arrangements were made with the importers to return the fruit to the exporters. The cartons were loaded on the s.s. "South African Transporter" at Newport Dock and shipped back to South Africa.

##### **(iv) Canned Spaghetti Bolognese.**

Failure in the exporting country to affix an official certificate on each carton, led to the detention of a consignment of 100 cartons (48 x 14½ oz. cans) of Italian spaghetti bolognese.

The exporters' representatives were reminded that as this commodity contained meat (approximately 10%) the provisions of the Imported Food Regulations were applicable.

No anomalies of this kind had occurred previously. Samples taken for both chemical and bacteriological analyses all proved normal.

In this case a "bulk" official certificate was accepted and the importers warned that re-exportation would be required should irregularities of this kind occur in the future.

Two further consignments have since been discharged both of which conformed with legal requirements.

**(v) Potatoes.**

In May and June two shipments of potatoes from Madeira were discharged at the City Dock.

Evidence of blight was observed and permission therefore granted for the shipment to be sorted at the importers' premises. Through prolonged storage at the transit shed rapid deterioration took place in a portion of the second shipment and after sorting 118 tons were surrendered for destruction.

**(vi) The Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962.**

These Regulations, which came into operation in July 1962, permit the use of 22 different "preservatives" in a variety of specified foods.

A number of different products were analysed during the year for evidence of contravention. In two instances commodities were found to contain "preservatives" for which there was no provision in the Regulations. The first case concerned prunes containing sorbic acid as a preservative and the second canned cauliflower to which sulphur dioxide had been added.

The importers claimed that in both cases the inclusion of these preservatives in limited quantities was an essential feature in processing the product and was in no way harmful to health. They were informed, however, that no concession could be made and that the position could be altered only by their making representation to the Ministries of Food and Health for the Regulations to be suitably amended.

**(vii) Desiccated Coconut.**

Reference was made in the 1962 Annual Report to the marked reduction during the latter part of that year in the number of samples found to be infected with food poisoning organisms.

This favourable situation has not only been maintained, but has in fact improved still further during 1963. Clearly this is a reflection of the greater efforts made to reach a higher standard of hygiene in the packing and production of the commodity.

Of the 747 initial samples taken during the year only 2 were found to be infected with salmonellae. 4 of the 11 repeat samples were likewise infected.

The 2 consignments involved were detained pending arrangements for supervised heat treatment at an approved centre. Ultimately, with the consent of the Medical Officers of Health concerned, 50 bags were sent to Poplar and 14 bags to Manchester for this purpose.

In view of similar reductions in infected samples at other ports, the Association of Sea and Air Port Health Authorities agreed that the existing routine of taking 5% samples and the subsequent detention of consignments to await bacteriological reports should be discontinued.

This procedure was adopted here in August. Sampling has continued at the rate of 4%, although reduction may well be reasonable during the coming year.

Particulars of importations, sampling and bacteriological findings are given in the following table—

# DESICCATED COCONUT SAMPLING RESULTS

GRADE	No. PKGS.	INITIAL SAMPLES					REPEAT SAMPLES					
		No. Samples	% age	Nega- tive	Posi- tive	% age Pos.	Salmonella organism	No. Samples	Nega- tive	Posi- tive	% age Pos.	Salmonella organism
FINE	240 Cases	16	6.6%	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FINE	7,193 Bags	395	5.4%	394	1	0.25%	S. bareilly	6	4	2	33%	S bareilly
MEDIUM	303 Cases	18	6.0%	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MEDIUM	5,888 Bags	318	5.2%	317	1	0.31%	S. senften- berg	5	4	1	20%	S. senften- berg
TOTAL	13,624	747	5.5%	745	2			11	8	3	27%	

# FOODS CONDEMNED

## MEATS

<i>Description</i>		<i>Reason for Condemnation</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>LBs.</i>
Lamb	...	Brine stained; dock water contaminated and decomposition	1	7	—	13
Caul fat	...	Decomposition		11	2	14
Lard	...	Contaminated				8
Total weight ...			1	18	3	7

## CANNED FOODS

<i>Description</i>		<i>Reason for Condemnation</i>	<i>No. of tins</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>LBs.</i>
Fruit	...	Blown, rust holed, crushed, burst and leaking	11,773	12	7	1	17
Fish	...	ditto—(& metallic contamination)	48,183	21	10	1	24
Meat	...	"	466		3	3	8
Tomatoes	...	"	2,000		15	3	4
Fruit Juices	...	"	612		16	3	10
Tomato Juice	...	"	28		1	1	7
Tomato Paste	...	"	284	1	4	—	10
Jam	...	"	30			1	6
Vegetables	...	"	172		5	2	19
Rice	...	"	26				26
Total No. of tins ...			63,574				
Total weight ...				37	5	3	19

## FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

<i>Description</i>		<i>Reason for Condemnation</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>LBs.</i>
Vegetables	...	Decomposition and mouldy		2	3	25
Ortaniques	...	Mouldy and decomposed	1	—	2	22
Dried fruit	...	Mould contaminated		4	—	—
Fresh apples	...	Frozen and decomposing		2	—	9
Carrots/Turnips	...	Decomposing		4	2	7
Citrus peel	...	Contamination	2	17	1	—
Onions	...	Contamination		1	—	25
Potatoes	...	Overheating and decomposition	117	19	2	11
Total weight ...			122	12	1	15

## MISCELLANEOUS

<i>Description</i>		<i>Reason for Condemnation</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>LBs.</i>
Tea	...	Mould contaminated and wet damaged	11	18	—	17
Cocoa beans	...	Oil contamination		2	2	3
Orange juice	...	Burst barrel		1	3	1
Milk powder	...	Dock water contaminated and mouldy	35	3	2	3
Wheat/Maize	...	Oil contaminated	106	17	—	26
Flour	...	Insect infested; dirt & metal dust contaminated	27	18	1	6
Preserved ginger	...	Contamination			1	26
Rice	...	Dirt contaminated		4	—	—
Desiccated coconut	...	Infected; rancid and perished		6	3	24
Chocolate crumb	...	Dock water contaminated		2	2	2
Salad dressing	...	Fermentation		5	—	—
Coffee beans	...	Mouldy	1	3	3	—
Sugar	...	Creosote contaminated		4	3	18
Total weight ...			184	9	—	14

**DETAILS OF FOODS DETAINED FOR RE-EXPORTATION OR RECONDITIONING  
AT LOCAL OR OTHER FOOD DEPOTS**

<i>Description of food</i>			<i>Reason for detention</i>						<i>Tons (approx.)</i>
Butter	...	...	Mould and dirt contamination	...	...	...	...	...	2
Canned fruit	...	...	Blown, burst and rusty cans	...	...	...	...	...	52
„ fruit juice			„ „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ fish	...	...	„ „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ tomato products									
(various)	...	...	„ „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ vegetables			„ „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cheese	...	...	Dirt contaminated	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coffee beans	...	...	Wet damaged and mouldy	...	...	...	...	...	73
Dried fruit	...	...	Mould, fermentation	...	...	...	...	...	4
Flour	...	...	Metallic contamination, mould	...	...	...	...	...	77
Fresh fruit	...	...	Over ripe, mouldy, decomposed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Lambs	...	...	Mould and dirt contamination	...	...	...	...	...	78
Skim milk powder			Mould contamination	...	...	...	...	...	86
Tea	...	...	Wet damaged, mouldy, insect infested	...	...	...	...	...	182
Vegetables	...	...	General deterioration, mould and decomposition	...	...	...	...	...	350
									934



# IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS EXAMINED BY ANALYST OR BACTERIOLOGIST (PORT)

<i>Country of Origin</i>	<i>Canned Fruit</i>	<i>Canned Meat</i>	<i>Canned Fish</i>	<i>Canned Veg.</i>	<i>Dried Fruit</i>	<i>Fresh Fruit</i>	<i>Con- serves</i>	<i>Des. Coconut</i>	<i>Fruit Juices</i>	<i>Misc. Canned</i>	<i>Misc. Other</i>	<i>Egg</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>TOTAL UNSAT.</i>
Argentina ...	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Australia ...	6	51	—	3	3	1	4	—	—	2	—	—	70	—
Canada ...	7	2	24	22	—	9	2	—	—	8	5	—	79	—
Ceylon ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	758	—	—	—	—	758	6
China ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Czech. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Denmark ...	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	17	—
Eire ...	—	7	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	30	—
Holland ...	14	52	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	12	24	—	109	2
Hungary ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
India ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	60	—	63	—
Israel ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	11	—
Italy ...	27	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	34	8	—	164	—
Japan ...	12	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	—
Kenya ...	2	29	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	37	—
Malaya ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	—
New Zealand ...	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Pakistan ...	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Portugal ...	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
S. Africa ...	57	36	34	18	23	—	8	—	6	2	1	—	185	24
Spain ...	19	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Switzerland ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	6	—
U.S.A. ...	8	4	14	14	87	9	—	—	—	2	4	—	142	6
Other Europe	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
„ Africa	1	48	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	96	—
„ Asia ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	1
„ America	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	4	—	11	—
W. Indies ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
TOTAL ...	173	259	237	177	115	22	19	758	12	77	129	—	1978	
UNSATIS- FACTORY	6	—	6	2	23	—	—	6	—	1	1	—		45

## SECTION XVIII

### OTHER MATTERS

#### 1. Rodent Control on Docks, Quays, etc.

Continuous routine inspection of premises and wasteland within the dock area and at the Chittening Trading Estate together with the laying of poisonous bait or setting traps has enabled effective rodent control to be maintained. This has prevented the spread of rats to new locations and enabled attention to be directed to a few well known and limited areas of infestation.

15 black and 93 brown rats, also 44 mice, were destroyed by trapping or poisoning. The majority of these were recovered from the areas referred to above.

#### 2. Factories, Work Places, Dock Sanitation

The unusually cold weather during the early months of the year resulted in numerous complaints regarding frozen water supplies and unusable toilets.

The Port Health Inspectorate together with repair and maintenance staff of the Port Authority and other firms were exceptionally busy for some weeks trying to keep adequate water supplies available and to maintain the sanitary services in a reasonably normal state.

Throughout the year detailed inspections were made at factories and workplaces in the City, Portishead and Avonmouth Docks.

Defects and nuisances are listed below. In all instances informal action sufficed to have all defects rectified and nuisances abated.

i	Unsuitable refuse disposal arrangements	...	...	4
ii	Inadequate or unsuitable refuse containers	...	...	5
iii	Dirty messrooms	...	...	4
iv	Messrooms requiring redecoration	...	...	3
v	Defective w.c. pans	...	...	7
vi	Defective flush tanks	...	...	8
vii	Defective wash hand basins	...	...	7
viii	Defective waste pipes	...	...	4
ix	Defective drinking fountains	...	...	6
x	Defective ventilation of toilets	...	...	2
xi	Defective screening of female toilets	...	...	1
xii	Lack of hot and cold water supply to messrooms	...	...	2

#### 3. The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations

A comprehensive survey of all public and privately owned canteen premises was undertaken during the year.

Close attention was given to structural conditions, planning and layout of kitchens, upkeep of floors, walls, decorations, toilet facilities, sinks, equipment and standards of cleanliness throughout.

It is gratifying to report that it was necessary in only 3 canteens to notify the caterers that the food storage spaces, cupboards and kitchen equipment were not in the desired state of cleanliness. There was an immediate and favourable response when requests were made for attention to be given to the above items.

There exists an undoubted acknowledgement by all concerned that high standards of cleanliness and hygiene are essential in premises of this kind.

The following items are the principal ones brought to the notice of either the caterers or canteen proprietors.

	Item	No.	Result
(a)	<i>Structural</i>		
	Replanning and re-equipping of canteen kitchen ...	2	Work in progress
	Leaking roofs and windows ...	2	Remedied
	Defective floors ...	2	Remedied
	Proofing windows against birds ...	1	Remedied
	Inadequate ventilation ...	2	Remedied
(b)	<i>Equipment</i>		
	Provision of new wash up sinks ...	4	Installed
	Provision of new sink splash backs ...	3	Installed
	Provision of new vegetable racks ...	2	Installed
	Provision of more refuse bins ...	5	Installed
(c)	<i>Decoration</i>		
	Painting of vegetable room ...	1	Completed
	Painting of store rooms ...	2	Completed
(d)	<i>Cleanliness</i>		
	Unclean food store and cupboards ...	3	Remedied

#### 4. The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations Smoke nuisances.

##### 1. *m.v. "Sterlingshire"*

This vessel was observed to be emitting black smoke at frequent intervals. Frequent observations revealed the emission of black smoke well in excess of the 3 minutes permitted in the above Regulations.

Verbal warnings were given to the Master and Chief Engineer with no avail. A formal notice was therefore served on the master and this produced an immediate response which was so effective that no further smoke emission was observed during the remainder of the vessel's stay in port. In view of the apparent complete disregard of the law it was decided to institute legal proceedings and a formal notice was also served on the owners of the vessel.

Owing to the sudden death of the Chief Engineer shortly after the vessel left Avonmouth, no further action was taken.

##### 2. *m.v. "Calgaria" and s.s. "Matina"*

The owners were advised in writing that legal action would be taken unless more careful attention was given to the control of intermittent dark smoke emission from the above vessels.

A further 39 verbal warnings were given to the officers-in-charge and Chief Engineers of 19 British and 20 other vessels of 7 different nationalities. Fortunately, in each case, the initial warning was sufficient and no further smoke emissions were observed.

Advice has been given on numerous occasions and co-operation sought where necessary. These efforts and the tactful approach of the Port Health Inspectorate throughout the year have clearly done much to bring about further improvement in smoke control within the dock.



## Dust and Grit Nuisances.

### 1. *Portishead Dock—Phosphorus Factory*

Investigations were made at the above factory following numerous complaints concerning excessive grit emission affecting several near-by premises including a canteen situated to the south west extremity of the works.

The problem was found to stem from inefficient dust extractors attached to the anthracite calcining furnaces. This matter was brought to the notice of the manager who informed us that the company was considering the possibility of installing plants which would provide a new calcining process and effectively eliminate grit and dust emission.

On April 1st this factory was listed as a Scheduled Works under the Alkali etc., Works Regulation Act and became subject to inspection by the Alkali etc., works inspector. Relevant information has been handed to him and it is understood that he is taking appropriate action to deal with the problem.

### 2. *Avonmouth Dock—Transporter Crane*

The Port Authority has been requested to abate the dust nuisance which occurs whenever the transporter is used to discharge bulk sulphur or phosphate from ships at West Wharf.

These are normally dusty cargoes and volumes of dust arise when the contents of the grab are emptied into the hoppers attached to the transporter and again when lorries are being loaded under the hopper chutes.

An extensive area including 2 canteens is affected by these deposits.

The Port Authority has encountered certain technical difficulties in dealing with this problem and is considering the erection of sheet metal screens secured to each side of the transporter extending well above the height of the hoppers. This should minimise the nuisance by confining dust deposits to the quayside.





1963

